

On opening the cyst, some three or four ounces of sero-purulent fluid escaped, in which were suspended shreds of yellowish-grey matter, which were, as we now know, probably disintegrated daughter cysts.

On passing the finger into the cavity it was found to have a thin but very dense and resistant wall, which was roughened by the presence of broken down material similar to that which escaped. A microscopic examination of the contents showed numerous brood-cysts, with their attached embryos in varying degrees of disintegration, as well as multitudes of the characteristic hooklets. It is highly probable that the process of tapping three weeks previously had resulted in the death of the parasite, as frequently occurs.

Note on November 5th. The patient shows slow but progressive improvement since the operation. The pain has disappeared and the appetite is returning. The wound continues to discharge some pus, and the cyst wall is coming away in shreds. The evening temperature still reaches 102°-103°.

January 1st, 1901. The patient has recovered sufficiently to leave the hospital and resume his work as a student, still, however, with a sinus, which discharges a small amount of fluid.

From his history, it is evident that the patient brought the parasite with him from the Argentine Republic. Nevertheless the disease appears to be quite uncommon in that country. Dogs appear to be almost the only animals in which the sexually mature form of the *taenia echinococcus* flourishes, while the herbivora and man act as the alternate hosts of the bladder form (the hydatid). However, there is very little sheep-ranching done in the district from which the patient hails, nor are dogs numerous or closely associated with man as they are among the dwellers in the more frigid zones.

Hydatid of the pancreas is extremely rare, though not unknown. In a series of 986 cases of hydatids in man collected by Neisser, the distribution is as follows: Liver, 451; lungs and pleura, 84; kidneys, 80; muscles and subcut. tiss., 72; brain, 68; sp. cord, 13; female organs and mammae, 44; male organs, 6; pelvis, 36; organs of circulation, 29; spleen and bones, 28; eye, 3; pancreas, none.

However, Graham, the Superintendent of Prince Alfred Hospital, Sydney, Australia, who has had a very wide experience of hydatids, says in his excellent monograph on "Hydatid Disease," "The hydatid is sometimes found in the pancreas. I have observed it as a cyst about three inches in diameter, replacing the head of the organ. . . . The diagnosis of a hydatid cyst in the pancreas will depend on the size it has